

KUSAKOV, M.M.; KOSHELEVA, I.M.

Flooding oil from hydrophobic porous media with water. Trudy MNI
no.22:181-197 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Oil field flooding)

KUSAKOV, M.M.; LUBMAN, N.M.; KOSHEVNIK, A.Yu.; KOSHELEVA, I.M.;
MEKENITSKAYA, L.I.

Studies of the physical chemistry of oil layers. Trudy Inst. geol.
i razrab. gor. iskop. 2:71-80 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Oil reservoir engineering)

GOBEL'NIKOV, L.Ya.; KOCHEVNIK, A.Ya.; KASHCHIEVA, L.M.; KUSAKOV, M.M.;
RAZUMOVSKAYA, E.A.

Relation between the molecular weight and intrinsic viscosity of
some organosilicon polymers. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.5:860-865 My
'65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut nefelinnitskogo sinteza AN SSSR.

KOSHELEVA, I.T.; TOLSTUKHINA, A.S.

Soil cultivation in the northern Ob Valley [with summary in
English]. Pochvovedenie no.2:72-78 F '56. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V. Dokuchayeva Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Ob Valley--Soils)

Country : USSR
Category: Soil Science. Cultivation. Improvement
Erosion.

J

Abs Jour: RZhBiol , No 14, 1958, No 63128

Author : Kosheleva, I. T.; Tolstukhina, A. S.
Inst :
Title : Problem of Soil Cultivation in Northern
Priob'ye.

Orig Pub: Pochvovedeniye, 1957, No 2, 72-82

Abstract: Methods of cultivating the soils of Northern
Priob'ye were investigated. Gleyey-podzolic,
light-loamy soil under scrub-mossy-lichen tundra
(Salekhardskaya Station), superficially gleyey-weak-
ly-podzolic, average-loamy soil under a young cedar
canopy (Berezovskaya Station), and superficially

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J-59

Country : USSR

J

Category: Soil Science. Cultivation. Improvement
Erosion.

Abs Jour: RZhDiel., No 14, 1958, No 63128

gleyey-podzolic average-loamy soil under cedar
green German spruce (Colutea) [?] (Khanty-
Mansiyskaya Station) were compared with their
cultivated variants. The following agrochemical
soil indices are presented: pH, exchange acidity,
content of exchangeable Ca and Mg, of total N, of
active forms of P and K, of humus, and of the
group and fractional composition of the humus.
The general features of the cultivation of soils
(of the Khanty-Mansiyskaya Station, for example,
where the biological rotation of matter in culti-
vated soils is most intensive) are: an increase

Card : 2/4

AUTHOR: Kosheleva, I. T.

10-58-3-14/29

TITLE: Micromorphology of Tundra Soil as a Potential Indicator of Its Origin (Mikromorfologiya tundrovyykh pochvo-gruntov kak vozmozhnyy indikator ikh genezisa)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geograficheskaya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 88 - 92 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At present the method of investigating the microstructure of soil is widely applied in soil science. This method is being worked out at the Soil Institute of the AS USSR by students of the Academician, B.B. Polynov, I.I. Feofarova, Ye.I. Parfenova, Ye.A. Yarilova and others. During recent years valuable results have been achieved by using the microscopic method in investigating the structure of frozen specimens at the Institute for the Study of Permafrost at the AS USSR (Konnova, 1957). There is some reason to suppose that the application of the micromorphological method will be useful in determining the origin of alluvia. The author gives some examples of investigating tundra soil by using the micromorphological method (carried out by I.I. Feofarova and the author, assisted by Kosheleva; the thermic and X-ray analyses were made under super-

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10-58-3-14/29

Micromorphology of Tundra Soil as a Potential Indicator of Its Origin

vision of Professor N.I. Gorbunov and Ye.A. Shurygina at the Soil Institute of the AS USSR), The further study of tundra soil microstructure and of other alluvial specimens will provide interesting material for paleogeographical reconstruction purposes. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V. Dokuchayeva (Soil Institute imeni V.V. Dokuchayev)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Soils - Microstructure Analysis
2. Soils - Arctic regions -

KOSHELEVA, I.T.; NOVICHKOVA, L.N.

Spotted tundras of Western Siberia and their algal flora. Bot.zhur.
43 no.10:1478-1485 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad;
Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V. Dokuchayeva AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Siberia, Western--Tundras) (Algae)

KOSHELEVA, I. T. and LIVEROVSKIY, G. A.

"Soil Cryogeneous Processes and their Influence on the Tundra Landscape."

report to be submitted for the Intl. Geographical Union, 10th General Assembly and
19th Intl. Geographical Congress, Stockholm, Sweden, 6-13 August 1960

IVANOVA, Ye.N.; ROZOV, N.N.; YEROKHINA, A.A.; NOGINA, N.A.; NOSIN, V.A.;
UFIMTSEVA, K.A.; Primalni uchastiye: IVANOVA, Ye.N.; ROZOVYY, N.N.;
BUDINA, L.P.; VISHNEVSKAYA, I.V.; GERASIMOV, I.P.; KARAVAYEV, N.N.;
KOSHELEVA, I.T.; NAUMOV, Ye.M.; SERINA, Ye.V.; SOKOLOV, I.A.;
SOKOLOVA, T.A.; TARGUL'YAN, V.O.

New materials on general geography and soil classification of the
polar and boreal belts of Siberia. Pochvovedenie no.11:7-23 N
'61.

(MIRA 14:12)

(Siberia, Northern--Soils--Classification)
(Siberia, Northern--Geography)

KOTEL'NIKOV, D.D.; KOSHELEVA, L.A.; SNEGIREVA, O.V.

Composition and genesis of clay minerals in sediments of the middle and upper Jurassic of the Sudak-Koktebel' folded zone in the eastern Crimea. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.7:48-58 '59.

(Crimea--Clay)

(MIRA 13:5)

SHCHUKIN, P.I., kand.mod.nauk; KOSHELEVA, L.I.

Infrared spectra of some snake venoms; preliminary report.
Trudy 1-go MTI 41:36-44 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

KOSHELEVA, L. L.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Commercial. Oil-bearing. Sugar-bearing. Fl.

Abs Jour : Bot Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 44218

Author : Afonin, M.I., Kosheleva, L.L.

Inst : Belorussian Scientific Research Institute for Agriculture

Title : Organic Mineral Fertilizers under Flax.

Orig Pub : Izv. nauchno-tekh. inform. Belorussk. n.-i. sovet.,
1957, No 1, 33-36.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 115 -

KOSHELEVA, L.L. [Koshaleva, L.L.]

Effect of basic elements of mineral nutrition on the growth
and development of flax. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. bial. nav. no.4:
46-51 '62. (MIRA 17:8)

KOSHELEVA, L.L. [Koshuleva, L.L.]

Effect of phosphorus on some physiological processes in flax
plants in ontogeny. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. biial. nav. no.2:34-41
'64. (MIRA 17:11)

KOSHELEVA, L. M.

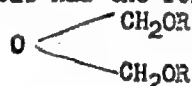
USSR/Chemistry - Synthesis Ethers

Aug 49

"Use of Double Halogen-Substituted Simple Ethers for the Synthesis of Symmetrical Ethers of Dimethyleneglycol," I. G. Ali-Zade, L. M. Kosheleva, K. S. Aliyeva, Lab or Org Synthesis, Azerbaydzhan State U imeni S. M. Kirov, 3 3/4 p.

"Zhur Obsheh Khim" Vol XIX, No 8

Ethers of dimethyleneglycol which resulted from the interaction of dibromodimethyl ether with alcohols had the following structure:



where R may have either a normal or an isomeric structure. Synthesized diethyl, dibutyl, dioctyl, diisoamyl, and diisopropyl ethers of dimethyleneglycol. Showed that increasing molecular weight of symmetrical ethers of dimethyleneglyco decrease their specific gravity. Submitted 25 Apr 48.

PA 149T29

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX										JOB AND AIN CODE									
<div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; left: 10px; font-size: 2em; font-family: cursive;">bc</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; right: 10px; font-size: 1.5em; font-family: cursive;">A II-I</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 250px; left: 250px; font-size: 0.8em;"> <p>Use of α-halogen-substituted ethers for synthesis of symmetrical dimethylacetal ethers. I. G. Ab-Zada, I. M. Koshaleva, and K. S. Alyova (<i>J. gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.</i>, 1949, 12, 1474-1478 [U.S. Transl., 1977-1690]).—The action of alcohols and NaOH on α-bromomethyl ether gives α-(dimethylacetyl) ethers. Thus, from EtOH, α-(diethylacetyl) ether, $C_4H_{10}O$, b.p. 140-141° (lit. b.p. 140°), d_4^{20} 0.842, n_D^{20} 1.4359, n_D^{25} 1.4342, is obtained; from BuOH, α-(butylacetyl) ether, $C_6H_{14}O$, b.p. 74-75°/8 mm., d_4^{20} 0.8218, n_D^{20} 1.4280; from octanol, α-(octylacetyl) ether, $C_{10}H_{22}O$, b.p. 84-148°/8 mm., d_4^{20} 0.8318, n_D^{20} 1.4300; from 1-octyl-α-polyvinyl ether, $C_{11}H_{22}O$, b.p. 90-92°/15 mm., d_4^{20} 0.828, n_D^{20} 1.4389; and from $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$, α-(3-methylbutylacetyl) ether, $C_{11}H_{22}O$, b.p. 68-79°/8 mm., d_4^{20} 0.820, n_D^{20} 1.4393, are obtained.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">E. J. H. BUCK.</p> </div>																			
ASM-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
RESEARCH SYMBOL										JOB AND AIN CODE									
FACILITY										RESEARCH CODE									

KOSHELEVA, L.M.

ALIYEV, Sh.B.; KOSHELEVA, L.M.

Character of the decomposition of diphenylethane in the presence
of kerosene refinery products. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR no.6:15-22 Je
'54. (MIRA 8:11)

(Cracking process) (Ethane)

GUTYRYA, V.S.; PISHNAMAZZADE, B.F.; KOSHELEVA, L.M.; ALIYEV, A.F.

Activated silica from serpentinite as an adsorbent for extracting aromatic hydrocarbons from petroleum fractions. Dokl. Azerb. SSR 10 no.1:3-10 '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Institut nefiti Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR.
(Silica) (Petroleum--Refining)

KOSHELEVA, L. M., MAMEDOVA, A. F., PISHNAMAZZADE, B. F., RZAYEVA, S. Z.,
SULTANOV, G. A., KHALILOV, A. KH., AND EYBATOVA, SH. E.

Possibility of Abundance of Seven-Membered Naphtene Hydrocarbons in
Petroleum

Raman spectra of two fractions boiling at 127-133 and 133-138°
respectively were analyzed for establishing the individual compound of
specially prepared narrow fraction of benzene "KC" (source "Neftyanyye
Kamni" at the Caucasus). The 127-133° fraction exhibited the line 710
cm⁻¹, tentatively attributed to methylcycloheptane, found in the tested
petroleum as impurity. It will be attempted to find methylcycloheptane
in petroleum by chemical methods. (RZhFiz, No. 8, 1955) Dokl. AN Az SSR,
10, No. 6, 1954, 421-426.

SO: Sum. No. 744, 8 Dec 55 - Supplementary Survey of Soviet Scientific
Abstracts (17)

PISHNAMAZZADN, B.F.; KOSHKELEVA, L.M.; EYBATOVA, Sh.E.

Formula for calculating the amount of petroleum fractions (with small amounts of aromatic hydrocarbons) charged into a column for adsorptive separation. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 11 no. 7: 447-457 J1 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Institut nefti AN Azerbaydzhanskey SSR.
(Petroleum)

MEKHTIYEV, S.D.; PISHNAMAZZADE, B.F.; KOSHELEVA, L.M.; KYBATOVA, Sh.E.;
GASHIMOVA, F.A.

Separation of individual hydrocarbons from petroleum. Report no.1:
Separation of cyclohexane [in Azerbaijani with summary in Russian].
Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn. i khim. nauk no.5:53-65 '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

(Cyclohexane)

~~KOM~~ KOSHELEYA, L. M.

ВЫДЕЛЕНИЕ ЦИКЛОПЕНТАНА
И ЕГО БЛИЖАЙШИХ ГОМОЛОГОВ ИЗ БЕНЗИНА
КАМЫШСКОЙ НЕФТИ
Л. М. КОШЕЛЕВА, С. Я. МОЗГОВ, В. Ф. НАУМЕНКО, А. П. ПЕТРОВ, В. А. ГАВРИЛОВ

VIII Mendeleev Congress for General and Applied Chemistry in
Section of Chemistry and Chemical Technology of Fuels,
publ. by Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow 1979

abstracts of reports scheduled to be presented at above mentioned congress,
Moscow, 25 March 1979.

PISHNAMAZZADE, B.F.; ISMAILZADE, I.G.; KOSHELEVA, L.M.; GASHUMOVA, F.A.;
MAMEDOV, F.A.

Hydroaromatic hydrocarbons of the 140-175°C fraction of the
petroleum in the Kirmaki series of the Buzovny field. Azerb.
khim.zhur. no.1:53-64 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Buzovny region--Petroleum--Analysis)
(Hydrocarbons)

PISHNAMAZZADE, B.F.; ISMAILZADE, I.G.; KOSHELEVA, L.M.; EYBATOVA, Sh.E.;
MAMEDOV, F.A.

Hydroaromatic hydrocarbons of the fraction 140-175°C in crudes of
the lower formation of the Karachukhur Field. Azerb.khim.zhur.
no.3:65-75 '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Hydrocarbons) (Petroleum—Analysis)

PISHNAMAZZADE, B.F.; KOSHELEVA, L.M.; SULEYMANOV, G.N.

Synthesis of low molecular weight aromatic hydrocarbons from
a natural aromatic concentrate. Azerb.khim.-hur. no.4:35-43
'60. (MIRA 14:8)

(Hydrocarbons) (Alkylation)

PISHNAMAZADE, B.F.; KOSHELEVA, L.M.; SULEYMANOV, G.N.

Production of low molecular ~~weight~~ aromatic hydrocarbons
from the high boiling petroleum fractions. Azerb.khim.zhur.
no.5:17-24 '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Hydrocarbons) (Petroleum—Refining)

PISHNAMAZZADE, B.F.; KOSHELEVA, L.M.; SULEYMANOV, G.N.

Production of xylenes based on aromatic hydrocarbons of the
intermediate petroleum fraction. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.6:59-68
'60. (MIRA 14:8)

(Xylene) (Hydrocarbons)

34887

S/001/62/000/003/065/090

B1.9/B101

11.0120

AUTHORS: Pishnamazade, B. F., Ismailzade, I. G., Koshalova, L. M.
Mamedov, F. A., Gashumova, F. A., Egbatova, Sh. E.

TITLE: Determination of the nature of aromatic and hydroaromatic
hydrocarbons in the fraction of a boiling point up to 200°C
of the petroleum from the Buzovninskoye deposit (Kirmakinskaya
formation)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1962, 482, abstract
3K132(Azerb. khim. zh. no. 3, 1961, 41 - 53)

TEXT: The characteristics of the gasoline-ligroin fraction, final b. p.
220°C of petroleum from the Buzovninskiy deposit in the Kirmakinskaya for-
mation were determined. It was found that the light fraction with the
final b. p. 150°C had no aromatic hydrocarbons; the medium fractions
40 - 175°C and 175 - 200°C contain 0.73% and 4.12% aromatic hydrocarbons,
respectively. The wide gasoline-ligroin fraction is a naphthene-based
fraction with 71.36% naphthene hydrocarbons. Seven individual hydroaromat-
ic hydrocarbons were found in the fraction of b. p. 61 - 140°C. Among
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Determination of the nature ...

S/081/62/000/003/065/090

B149/B101

these, 1,4-dimethyl-cyclohexane (41.78%), and 1,2- and 1,3-dimethyl-cyclohexane (10% and 8.6%) predominate. The nature of the aromatic hydrocarbons was determined for 76.12% of the aromatic concentrate in the fraction 140 - 175°C. 13 individual aromatic hydrocarbons were found containing mainly 9 or 10 carbon atoms. 19.91% of the 175 - 200°C fraction were identified; the nature of two individual hydrocarbons was determined, viz. 1,2-diethylbenzene and 1,2,4,5,-tetramethylbenzene. >50% of aromatic hydrocarbons isolated from 140 - 175°C fraction and >68% aromatic hydrocarbons separated from 175 - 200°C fraction have their boiling point higher than the terminal boiling point of the corresponding fraction. Three aromatic hydrocarbons in 140 - 175°C fraction corresponding to cyclohexane hydrocarbons were found in the fraction of b. p. 61 - 140°C, viz. 1,2,3,4-, 1,2,4-, and 1,3,5-trimethylbenzenes. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

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PISHNAMAZZADE, B.F.; KHALILOV, A.Kh.; KOSHELEVA, L.M.; EYBATOVA, Sh.E.;
RZAYEVA, S.Z.; MAMEDOV, F.A.

Individual hydrocarbon composition of straight-run gasolines
from the Gyurgyan maritime petroleum field of the Sub-Kirmaki
series. Azerb. khim.zhur. no.4:45-58 '59. (MIRA 14:9)
(Gasoline) (Hydrocarbons) (Gyurgyan—Petroleum)

MEKHTIYEV, S.D.; PISHNAMAZZADE, B.F.; KOSHELEVA, L.M.; EYBATOVA, Sh.E.

Separation of individual hydrocarbons from petroleum. Report
No.2: Separation of methylcyclopentane and methylcyclohexane.
Azerb.khim.zhur. no.6:3-12 '59. (MIRA 14:9)
(Cyclohexane) (Cyclopentane)

PISHNAMAZZADE, B.F.; ISMAILZADE, I.G.; KOSHELEVA, L.M.; MAMEDOV, F.A.;
GASHUMOVA, F.A.; EYBATOVA, Sh.E.

Nature of aromatic and hydroaromatic hydrocarbons in the fraction
below 200°C of the Buzovna oil field of the Kirmaki series. Azerb.
khim.zhur. no.3:41-53 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Buzovna—Petroleum)
(Hydrocarbons)

PISHNAMAZZADE, B.F.; ISMAILZADE, I.G.; KOSHELEVA, L.M.; EYBATOVA, Sh.E.
MAMEDOV, P.A.; KULIKOVA, S.A.

Nature of hexahydroaromatic hydrocarbons from the 140-175° C
fraction of Surakhany selective oil. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.5:
9-21 '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(Hydrocarbons) (Surakhany--Petroleum--Analysis)

S/081/62/000/018/032/059
B158/B180

AUTHORS: Fishnamazzade, B. F., Ismailzade, I. G., Kosheleva, L. M.,
Eybatova, Sh. E., Mamedov, F. A.

TITLE: Examination of the nature of hexahydroaromatic hydrocarbons
in the 140-175°C fraction of Balakhano heavy oil

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 18, 1962, 442, abstract
18M103 (Azerb. khim. zh., no. 6, 1961, 27-36 [summary in
Azerb.])

TEXT: Twenty-five hexahydroaromatic hydrocarbons (HH), 23 of which are
monocyclic and 2 bicyclic, have been found by optical methods in the
dearomatized 140-175°C fraction of heavy Balakhano oil. Predominant
among the monocyclic hydrocarbons are: propylcyclohexane (4.35%),
1-methyl-2-ethylcyclohexane (2.65%), 1-methyl-3-ethylcyclohexane (2.31%)
and 1-methyl-4-ethylcyclohexane (2.07%); among the bicyclic - hydrindane
(2.36%). Of the HH found, the largest group, 43.83%, was the
disubstituted; the mono-, tri- and tetrasubstituted were, respectively,

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Examination of the nature of ...

S/081/62/000/018/032/059
B158/B180

20.09, 24.80 and 12.5%. No hydrocarbons with a side chain containing
> 4 C atoms were discovered in the HH complex. [Abstracter's note:
Complete translation.]

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PISHNAMAZZADE, B.F.; ISMAILZADE, I.G.; KOSHELEVA, L.M.; EYBATOVA, Sh.E.;
MAMEDOV, F.A.; ORUDZHEVA, T.M.; MAMEDOV, G.M.

Nature of hydroaromatic hydrocarbons of the fraction boiling
at 140-175°C from Kirmaki series in the Neftyanyye Kamni
offshore field. Azerb. khim. zhur. no.2:3-11 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

PISHNAMAZZADE, B.F.; ISMAILZADE, I.G.; KOSHELEVA, L.M. ; EYBATOVA, Sh.E.;
MAMEDOV, F.A.; ORUDZHEVA, T.M.

Investigation of the nature of the hydroaromatic hydrocarbons of
the fraction of 140-175° from the petroleum of the Neftyanyye Kam-
ni field. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.10:12-14 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov, g. Baku.

KOZHEVNIKOV, P.V., prof.; OLSKHNOVICH, V.I.; TRAVIN, G.Ye.; KOSHELEVA, L.N.

Results of dispensary treatment of skin diseases in Leningrad. Vest.
derm. i ven. 32 no.6:41-48 II-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Leningradskogo gorodskogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispansera.
(SKIN-DISEASES, ther.
dispensary serv., results (Rus))

SUCHKOV, V.V.; IAPIN, S.K.; SHUVAYEV, V.V.; KOSHELEVA, I.V.; FRANKOV, Yu.Ya.

Expediency of using metal conductor prostheses for nerve trunk.
Trudy 1-go MMI 42:119-128 '65. (MIRA 19:2)

1. Laboratoriya po peresadke organov i tkaney AMN SSSR i kafedra
patologicheskoy anatomii 1-go Moskovskogo onkologicheskogo meditsinskogo
instituta imeni Sechenova.

BOTVINIK, M. M.; KOSHELEVA, M. I.

"Reactions of N-imidazolyl derivatives of histidine and histidine peptides with serine hydroxyl."

report submitted for 7th European Peptide Symp, Budapest, 3-8 Sep 64.

KOSHELEVA, M.M. ; CHERNETSOVA, V.I.

Determination of silicon in fluoride salts by spectrum analysis.
Zav.lab. 21 no.4:460-461 '55 (MLR# 8:6)

1. Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungitsidam
(Sodium fluoride--Analysis) (Calcium fluoride--Analysis)
(Silicon)

5 (2)

AUTHORS: Koshelova, M. M., Kuznetsova, T. I. SOV/32-25-8-23/44

TITLE: Application of Several Additions at the Determination of Rare Elements by Spectroscopy

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 8, pp 964 - 965 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method for the determination of gallium, indium, thallium, and germanium in pyrite, pyrite cinders and Cottrell precipitated dust was developed by the addition of calcium fluoride (2 : 1 at Ga- and Ge-determinations) or sodium fluoride to the sample (1 : 2 at In and Tl determinations). In this case the evaporation velocity of the rare elements and the density of the blackening of the spectral lines increases. An electrode with side openings (Fig 1) was used for the analysis and the spectra were photographed on an instrument KSA-1. Three series of standard samples were prepared according to the above-mentioned examination substances and the calibration diagrams were recorded. The reproducibility error was determined and it was found to be approximately 10.0% for Ga, 9.0% for In, 8.0% for Ta, and 5.0% for Ge determination. The analysis results obtained

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Application of Several Additions at the Determination of Rare Elements by Spectroscopy SOV/32-25-8-23/44

were confirmed by analyses carried out in the Gintsvetmet.
There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchnyy institut udobreniy i insektofungitsidov (Scientific
Research Institute of Fertilizers and Insectofungicides)

Card 2/2

KOSHELEVA, M.M.; KUZNETSOVA, T.I.

Spectral determination of boron in nonaqueous borates. Zav.lab. 27
no.3:312-313 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam im. Ya. V.
Samoylova.

(Boron—Spectra)

(Borates—Spectra)

KOSHELEVA, M.M.; KUZNETSOVA, T.I.

Development of spectral methods for analyzing the extraction of dispersed elements from raw materials, products and waste of the sulfuric acid industry. [Trudy] NIUIF no.164:42 '59.

(Trace elements) (Spectrum analysis) (MIRA 15:5)

Kosheleva, N.A.

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology.

F-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9777

Author : Bekker, Z.F., Ostroukhov, A.A., Smirnova, A.D., Kosheleva,
N.A., Fadeeva, N.P.

Inst :

Title : Growth Manifestations in Submerged Cultures of *Penicillium*
Chrysogenum Thom.

Orig Pub : Antibiotiki, 1956, 1, No 3, 40-47

Abstract : Mycelial cells of *P. chrysogenum* Q 176 in a submerged cul-
ture on a Stoun and Farrel medium in a 1000 liter appara-
tus with mixing at 200 rpm and aeration of 1 volume of air
per volume of medium per minute, undergo very characteris-
tic transformation during cultivation, which may be provi-
sionally represented in the form of 6 growth phases. The
I phase: germination of conidia (begins in 13-24 hours
from the time conidia are inoculated in the nutrient me-
dium). Conidia swell and form one or several growth tubes.

Card 1/4

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology.

F-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9777

II. phase: Expansion of hyphae (begins in 36-48 hours from the time of conidia inoculation in the nutrient medium). Still no activity is manifested in the culture liquid.

III phase: Accumulation of reserve substances (observed after 48-56 hours from the time of conidia inoculation or after 24-36 hours from the time of mycelium transplantation from the inoculating apparatus to the fermentation apparatus). Large numbers of fatty inclusions appear. Activity of the culture liquid is very low.

IV phase: Disappearance of fatty substances and the beginning of vacuolization (observed after 36-48 hours from the time of transplanting inoculated mycelium into the fermentation apparatus). Activity of the culture liquid is notably increased.

V Phase: Formation of large central vacuoles (observed in 48-72 hours from the time of transplanting the inoculated

Card 2/4

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology.

F-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9777

mycelium into the fermentation apparatus). The activity of the culture liquid approaches the maximum level.
 VI phase: Preautolytic condition (observed usually after 72-96 hours from the time of transplanting inoculated mycelium into fermentation apparatus). The activity of the culture liquid usually reaches the maximum level. There follows complete autolysis, which cannot be considered as a growth phase. The activity of the culture liquid most frequently is noticeably lowered by comparison with the activity in phase VI (sometimes by $1\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 times and more). For all these phases the microscopic condition of the mycelium and the characteristic cell properties under microscopic observation are described, utilizing special methods for examination. The growth phases may be grouped into 2 main stages of development. The first stage-- from I to III growth phases-- is evidently characterized by a higher level of oxidation and increased intensity of assimilation.

Card 3/4

Koshelova, N. A.

Mu

Formation of proteolytic enzymes in actinomycetes. V. N. Shapovalov, A. Koshelova, and V. B. Khrzhan. *Trudy S.S.S.R.* 111, 890-3 (1966). *Actinomyces violaceus* 719 active; secreted into the medium, the growth with a medium of corn extract and carbohydrates. These enzymes are most

in deep cultures of actinomycetes. M. N. Belchikova, N. Koshelova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 111, 890-3 (1966). In deep cultures of proteolytic enzymes are not amt. being observed. (NH₄)₂SO₄ and carbohydrates. These enzymes are most active at pH 7-9 and in

active in acid media. The yield of in the above mentioned culture in either Czapek medium or in a medium of glucose. Strain 1000 of *Streptomyces* (not to *A. violaceus*; it yields an corn ext. medium (above), but also fish ext. medium. The proteolytic instance act best in basic medium and in acid medium. The highest activity of the proteolytic enzymes from all actinomycetes was medium.

antibiotic material is all than and is highest in fish ext. and *Streptomyces* is an antagonist material in the medium is the Czapek or enzymes secreted in this are relatively inactive. The highest activity of the proteolytic observed in the corn ext. G. M. Koshelova

Inst. Microbiology, AS USSR

BEKHTEROVA, M.N.; KOSHELEVA, N.A.; KHRZHANOVSKAYA, V.E.

Formation of active proteolytic enzymes as related to the growth and autolysis of submerged Actinomyces cultures [with summary in English].
Mikrobiologiya 27 no.1:32-38 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR, Moskva.

(ACTINOMYCES, metab.

protease form., relation to growth & autolysis in submerged cultures (Rus)

(PROTEASES

in Actinomyces in submerged cultures, relation to growth & autolysis (Rus)

BEKHTEREVA, M.N.; KOSHELEVA, N.A.; KHRZHANOVSKAYA, V.E.

Physiological properties of *Actinomyces lavendulae* as related to
cultural conditions. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no. 6:234-244 '59.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.
(ACTINOMYCES LAVENDULAE)

17(4,12)

AUTHORS: Shaposhnikov, V. N., Academician, Bekhtereva, SOV/20-124-1-57/69
M. N., Kosheleva, N. A., Khrzhanovskaya, V. E.

TITLE: The Possibility of Controlling the Process of Antibiotic
Formation in Actinomyces Violaceus (Vozmozhnost' regulirovaniya
protsessa obrazovaniya antibiotika u Actinomyces violaceus)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 1,
pp 198 - 201 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Two stages of the process of fermentation were detected
(Refs 1,2). The products of fermentation are mostly formed at
different periods in the course of development of the culture.
They are very rapidly formed during the second stage when the
culture stops growing. It is not possible to completely
identify the 2 stages in the formation of antibiotics with
the regularities of bacterial processes. Antibiotics differ
greatly from bacterial processes and their structure is very
complicated. Their characteristic features are given. It was
observed that an intensive formation of antibiotics often
coincides with the moment of exhaustion of one or the other
element in the culture medium. In this connection intermediary

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The Possibility of Controlling the Process of Antibiotic SOV/20-124-1-57/69
Formation in Actinomyces Violaceus

products can be formed as well as products of autolytic decomposition. The mentioned products serve as a source for the formation of single molecule particles of antibiotics. From this aspect the method of exchanging culture media during fermentation gains particular importance for the problem mentioned in the title. So far the authors have found that the development of the Act. violaceus Nr 719 really represents a 2-phase process. (Figs 1:2). The most intensive formation of the antibiotic takes place during a rapid decrease of growth of the culture. Morphological changes of the culture of the Act. violaceus can be observed which are doubtlessly a result of the change of its physiological state with increasing age. As the calculation of the productivity of the culture on the basis of an uninterruptedly changing medium does not result in a correct comparative estimation of the biochemical activity of the mycelium, special experiments were carried out. The normally bred mycelium was put into small flasks for a time of 6-8 hours. The amount of mycelium did not exceed 0.5 g/100 ml. The initial pH-value 7 was maintained (Fig 3). In the course of this experiment it was

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The Possibility of Controlling the Process of Antibiotic SOV/20-124-1-57/69
Formation in Actinomyces Violaceus

proved that a young mycelium (42 hours old) is not yet able to form an antibiotic. Only later, e.g. after 72 hours the rate of production of antibiotic was of 4500 relative units per 1 g mycelium hour. The substitution for the hitherto used medium Nr 1 by other sorts of media accelerated fermentation and development of the culture. This is why the most productive age varied somewhat. In order to find out whether a young mycelium is ready for the formation of the antibiotic a young and an older mycelium were put into media with different pH-values during fermentation. It was thus proved that the pH-values from 6 to 8 do not cause a young mycelium to produce an antibiotic. In the old mycelium the production remained unchanged between 5.8 and 8.8. The elimination of nitrogen from the culture medium led, however, to an increased production of the antibiotic, even in the case of a young mycelium. The increase was up to 117 relative units. This process was accompanied by clear changes in the structure of the cytoplasm. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

Card 3/4

The Possibility of Controlling the Process of Antibiotic SOV/20-124-1-57/69
Formation in Actinomyces Violaceus

ASSOCIATION: Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of
Microbiology, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 13, 1958

Card 4/4

SHAPOSHNIKOV, V.N., akademik; KOSHELEVA, N.A.; KOLESNIKOVA, I.G.;
BAYKOVA, L.A.

Effect of the sources of carbon on the biosynthesis of ~~α~~-keto-
glutaric acid in cultures of *Pseudomonas fluorescens*. Dokl.
AN SSSR 157 no.1:180-182 J1 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

KOSHELEVA, N.A.; NETTE, I.T.; BAYKOVA, L.A.

Keto acid biosynthesis in mycobacterial cultures on media with
normal paraffins. Prikl. biokhim. i mikrobiol. 1 no. 6:
617-622 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR. Submitted June 22, 1965.

KOSHELEVA, N.G.

Effect of hypothermia in pregnant animals and of animals and of aminazine administration on the course of pregnancy, labor, and condition of offspring. [with summary in English]. Akush. i gin. 34 no.5:17-21 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz laboratorii normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. prof. N.L. Garmasheva) Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - prof. P.A. Beloshapko) AMN SSSR.

(HYPOTHERMIA, effects,

on pregn. animals & fate of offspring, eff. of chlorpromazine admin. in various temperatures (Rus))

(PREGNANCY, physiology,

eff. of hypothermia on pregn. animals & fate of offspring, eff. of chlorpromazine admin. in various temperatures (Rus))

(CHLORPROMAZINE, effects,

on pregn. animals & fate of offspring after admin. in various doses & in various temperatures in artif. hypothermia (Rus))

KOSHELEVA, N.G., Cand Med Sci --- (diss) "Reaction of the
pregnant animal and ~~of~~ the foetus to cooling (^{effect} action of
cold and administration of aminazin) ^{in animals} ~~at different~~ periods of
pregnancy." Len, 1959, 18 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Physiology
in I.P. Pavlov) 150 copies (KL, 28 59, 131)

- 113 -

KOSHELEVA, N.G.

Pregnancy and labor in women following the removal of a lung.
Akush. i gin. 36 no.1:111-112 Ja-P '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF) (LUNGS—SURGERY)

KOSHELEVA, N.G. (Leningrad, TSentr.Kommogvardeyskiy per., 6, kv.8)

Course of pregnancy, labor and fetal development in rats following hypothermia at various stages of pregnancy and restoration of body temperature under various conditions. Arkh. anat. gist.i embr. 38 no.1:25-30 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Laboratoriya normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof.N.L.Garmasheva) Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii AMN SSSR.
(REFRIGERATION ANESTHESIA) (FETUS)
(LABOR) (PREGNANCY)

KOSHELEVA, N.G., kand. med. nauk

Phagocyte reaction in pregnant women and puerperants immunized
with staphylococcal anatoxin. Akush. i gin. 40 no.1:32-35
Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Bakteriologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - kand. med. nauk
A.P. Yegorova) i otdeleniye poslerodovykh zabolevaniy (zav. -
prof. S.G. Khaskin) Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. -
prof. M.A. Petrov-Maslakov) AMN SSSR., Leningrad.

KOSHELEVA, N. N.

KOSHELEVA N. N.

Zelenin, N. I. Kreking Slantsevykh Smol S Khloristym Alyuminiyem,

Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1934, No. 3, 35.

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy #1934-35 TN. 871 G74

FEDOTENKO, N.F.; KOSHELENKO, V.S.

Production of chlorine organic solvents in capitalist countries.

Khim. prov. no. 7:510-114 JI '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Solvents)

(Chlorine organic compounds)

YAKOVLEV, A.D.; KOSHELEVA, N.V.; OKHIMENKO, I.S.

Obtaining organic dispersions and coatings on the base of acrylonitrile-
butylacrylate copolymers. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.3:3-5 '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut im. Lensovetu.
(Protective coatings) (Acrylonitrile polymers)

YAKOVLEV, A.D.; KOSHELEVA, N.V.; OKHRIMENKO, I.S.

Protective coatings with a base of organic dispersions of
polyacrylonitrile. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.4:18-22 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoвета.

KOSHELEVA, R.V.

Water economy of the apple tree under conditions of sufficient and
unsufficient moisture. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.1:
26-34 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut zemelediya Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva Turkmenskoy
SSR.

(APPLE--WATER REQUIREMENTS)

KOSHELEVA, R.V.

Growth of roots and shoots of the Reinette Simirenko apple tree in the foothill plains and foothills of the central Kopet-Dag. Izv. AN Turk. SSR Ser. biol. nauk no.1:63-66 '62.

(MIRA 15:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva Turkmenskoy SSR.

(KOPET-DAG--APPLE--VARIETIES)

ACC NR: AP7006927

SOURCE CODE: UR/0198/67/003/001/0055/0061

AUTHOR: Kosheleva, T. I. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: On the stability of a toroidal shell

SOURCE: Prikladnaya mekhanika, v. 3, no. 1, 1967, 55-61

TOPIC TAGS: toroidal shell, ~~torispherical shell~~, shell stability, shell buckling, shell deformation, *SHELL THEORY*

ABSTRACT: The buckling of a closed torispherical shell under uniform external pressure is investigated. The linear theory of shells developed by A. S. Vol'mir in his Stability of Elastic Systems (Fizmatgiz, Moscow, 1963) is used in examining the axisymmetrical mode of buckling of a torispherical shell with an arbitrary shape and a regular wave forming along the arc in its cross section. The differential equations describing the disturbed state of the shell (i.e. equilibrium equations, strain-displacement relationships, elasticity relations, etc.) in displacements are taken from the above publication and are used in solving the problem by the Bubnov-Galerkin method. It is assumed that there is a state of membrane stress in the shell prior to buckling; analysis of the stability of this prebuckling state of stress is the

Card 1/2

UDC: none

ACC NR: AP7006927

kernel of the problem under discussion. A system of algebraic equations is obtained, from which the values of the upper critical pressure (characterized by a rigidity parameter, γ) can be determined for the given geometric ratios a/h and a/R of the shell and the number of waves n , where h is the shell thickness, and a and R are the radius of the revolving circle and the axis of rotation, respectively. The values of γ calculated for various ratios a/h and a/R are shown in diagrams. A simplified formula for γ in a closed form is also given. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 29 formulas. [WA-52] [VK]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 25Jan66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

27211

S/081/61/000/014/007/030
B106/B110

5.4700

1273 also 1274

AUTHORS: Vert, Zh. L., Karpova, R. A., Kosheleva, T. V., Tverdovskiy, I. P.

TITLE: Overvoltage of hydrogen separation on disperse Pd-Ni alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 14, 1961, 87, abstract 145606. (Sb. tr. Gos. in-ta prikl. khimii, no. 46, 1960, 240 - 244)

TEXT: The results of measurement of the hydrogen overvoltage η on disperse Pd-Ni alloys in 0.8 N NaOH at 24°C are described over a wide range of i by the Tafel equation (coefficient $b = 0.14 - 0.15$ v). The value of η at constant i rises on Pd-Ni transition, and is independent of the alloy composition in the ranges with the following nickel contents (in %): 0-25, 25-75, 75-100. An investigation of the sorption of hydrogen by disperse Pd-Ni alloys (RZhKhim, no. 1, 1954, 192) has shown that the extension of the first range coincides with the complete filling of the d-level of Pd with electrons. It is assumed that the symmetrical position of the ranges

Card 1/2

L 01795-66 EMT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(c)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/HH/
 HJW/CL

ACCESSION NR: AP5020979

UR/0148/65/000/008/0102/0107

AUTHOR: Kosheleva, V. Yu.; Gel'd, P. V.; Gol'tsov, V. A.

TITLE: Effect of phase hardening on the hydrogen permeability of an iron-nickel alloy

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 8, 1965, 102-107

TOPIC TAGS: iron nickel alloy, metal hardening, hydrogen, permeability measurement, hydrogen permeability, solid mechanical property, temperature dependence, electric resistance, crystal lattice defect

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the temperature dependence (20-1110 C) of the hydrogen permeability, the yield and tensile strengths, and the hardness of an Fe-Ni alloy (28.6% Ni) in equilibrium and hardened conditions. Phase hardening of the Ni austenite significantly increased its hydrogen permeability and the energy of activation E of this process: at 350-500 C, E (≈ 45 kcal/mol) was about 1.5 times greater than E for austenite in equilibrium conditions. Recovery of the diffusion characteristics of the alloy was especially intense in the 400-500 C range. Increasing the annealing temperature further to 700-850C had little effect

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L 01795-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020979

on permeability and E. Phase hardening significantly increased yield strength, tensile strength and hardness, but had only a little effect on the modulus of elasticity of the alloy. Recovery of mechanical characteristics developed strongly at ~600-700C. The increase in electric resistance with temperature increase of the phase hardened austenite stopped at about 440 C. The coincidence of the recovery of electric resistance and hydrogen permeability is attributed to the possible hypersensitivity of these processes to similar defects. The mechanical and diffusion characteristics are sensitive to different defects in the crystal lattice. The first is apparently determined by the subgrain structure while the second is determined by the nature and distribution of vacancies, dislocations and other similar defects in the crystal lattice. Orig. art. has: 3 figures

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut (Ural Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 11Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, ^{44.15}SS

NR REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 001

Cord 2/2

KOSHELEVA, V.Ye.

Case of forced application of a ligature to the root of a
lung due to a defect in the UKL-60 apparatus. Khirurgiia
38 no.12:97 D '62. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - V.Ye. Kosheleva)
Saratovskogo tuberkuleznogo gosptalya invalidov Otechestvennoy
voyny (nachal'nik M.D. Plekhanov).

ACCESSION NR: AP4033703

S/0148/64/000/004/0119/0123

AUTHOR: Gel'd, P. V.; Gol'tsov, V. A.; Shteynberg, M. M.; Kosheleva, V. Yu.

TITLE: The effect of Plastic Deformation and Subsequent Annealing on the Rate of Hydrogen Penetration in Austenite

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 4, 1964, 119-123

TOPIC TAGS: plastic deformation, annealing, interrupted quenching, Fe Ni alloy, induction furnace, hydrogen permeability, Ni austenite, activation energy, pre exponential factor, polyterm, crystal structure imperfection, complicated migration

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the diffusion of hydrogen in an Fe-29% Ni alloy melted in a 60 kg induction furnace for the purpose of determining the water permeability of work-hardened austenite. The specimens were reduced by 25% since this degree of reduction intensified the work-hardening of Ni austenite. Quenching from 365 C affects permeability and a disruption appears on the polytherm below which the process is characterized by activation energy and a pre-exponential factor corresponding to equilibrium austenite. Annealing at continuously

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ACCESSION NR: AP4033703

increasing temperatures lowered the parameters of austenite permeability, as calculated, from the high-temperature sections of the polytherm to values which approximated those calculated from the low-temperature sections. In order to obtain data which would supplement earlier studies of the imperfections accounting for the anomalous changes in hydrogen permeability, the authors investigated the recovered hardness during a 30-minute annealing of 10 x 10 x 2.5 specimens reduced by 27%. At 500 C hardness was recovered by 18% and activation energy of permeability by 32%. The authors conclude that the recovery of diffusion characteristics occurs within a lower temperature range than the recovery of hardness. Hydrogen permeability parameters, as affected by plastic deformation and annealing, have an exponential relationship $p_0 \approx \exp E$ analogous to that determined in earlier studies for phase-hardened austenite. Experimental results are explained in the light of an earlier theory on crystal lattice imperfections which affect diffusion by entraining hydrogen and making migration in their vicinity difficult. Orig. art. has:

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Urals Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 28Jul63

DATE ACQ: 07May64

ENCL: 00

Card 2/3

3/3

KOSHELEVA, Ye.

Our practice in training specialists. Avt.transp. 40
no.11:48 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Nachal'nik otдела кадров 2-go taksomotornogo parka
Leningradskogo avtouppravleniya.
(Highway transportation workers)

S/081/62/000/022/010/088
B177/B186

AUTHORS: Kosheleva, Ye. D., Lokhov, P. F.

TITLE: Spectral analysis of tungsten in chrome-tungsten-manganese steel, using the $\Phi(-1)$ (FES-1)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1962, 123, abstract 22D67 (In collection: Teoriya i praktika metallurgii, no. 4, Sverdlovsk. Metallurgizdat, 1961, 178-180)

TEXT: The article describes a modified method, previously devised by N. V. Buyanov and others (RZhKhim, 1959, no. 1; 997). The width of the outlet slit was changed from 0.085 to 0.06 mm, and a more convenient method of drawing the analytical lines was proposed. Reproducibility of the analysis, determined for a sample with a 1.5% concentration of W, showed an error of 1.8%. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

KOSHELEVA, Ye.D.; LOKHOV, P.F.

Spectrum analysis of tungsten in chromium-tungsten-manganese
steel by means of the FES-1 photoelectric flux detector.
[Sbor. trud.] Nauch.-issl.inst.met. no.4:178-180 '61.

(MIRA 15:11)

(Tungsten-Spectra)
(Photoelectric measurements)

PASHKOV, A.I.; KARATAYEV, N.K., doktor ekon.nauk; POLYANSKIY, F.Ya., doktor istor.nauk; TSAGOLOV, N.A., doktor ekonom.nauk; BEZMAN, R.R., kand.ekonom.nauk; PRIKAZCHIKOVA, Ye.V., kand.ekonom.nauk; SHUKHOV, N.S. Primalni uchastiki: KOSHELEVA, Ye.F., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHUTORNA, V.F., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; CHIZHOVA, L.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VILENSKAYA, V.S., starshiy nauchno-tekhicheskiy sotrudnik; ZHUK, I., red.; MOSKVINA, R., tekhn.red.

[History of Russian economic thought] Istorii russkoi ekonomicheskoi mysli. Pod red. A.I.Pashkova i N.A.TSagolova. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon.lit-ry. Vol.2. [Epoch of premonopolistic capitalism] Epokha monopolisticheskogo kapitalizma. Pt.2. 1960. 676 p.

(MIRA 13:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ekonomiki. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Pashkov). 3. Institut ekonomiki AN SSSR (for Kosheleva, Khutorna, Chizhova).

(Economics)

ALEKSANDROVA, I.L.; VZOROVA, S.I.; BRAANDES, R.I.; GERASIMOV, I.F.;
DARINSKIY, Anatoliy Viktorovich; KOMLYAKOVA, V.I.; KOSHELEVA,
Ye.S.; LEVINA, B.M.; LIZOGUB, V.K.; RODIONOVA, F.A., red.; TA-
TURA, G., tekhn. red.

[Reader on the economic geography of the U.S.S.R.] Khrestomatia
po ekonomicheskoi geografii BSSR; posobie dlia uchitelei. Mo-
skva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1961.
342 p.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Geography, Economic)

KOSHELEVA, Ye.S.

Study of cities in the course on the geography of foreign countries.
Geog. v shkole 24 no. 1:31-40 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. 280-ya shkola Leningrada.
(Cities and towns) (Geography—Study and teaching)

KOSHELEVA, Ye.S.

Study of our cities in the independent works of students. Geog.
v shkole 25 no.5:49-56 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. 280-ya shkola Leningrada.
(Geography, Economic—Study and teaching)

KOSHELEVSKIY, D. I., KARPOV, G. D.

Peace

Struggle of nations for peace is the great contemporary movement. Vest. Mosk. un. 7
no. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952 ~~1953~~ ^{XXXX} Unclassified.

KOSHELEVSKIY, D.I.
 SUBJECT: USSR/Religion and Geography

25-5-19/35

AUTHOR: Koshelavskiy, D.I., Docent

TITLE: Geography Refutes Religion (Geografiya oprovergayet religiyu)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn' - May 1957, No 5, pp 45-48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Geography has played an important part in defeating religious prejudices. One of the most important problems in ancient times was the question about the shape of the earth. Although Aristotle had long ago developed the theory of its spherical shape, the church during the Middle Ages had done everything possible to obstruct all scientific research. It was not until the XV - XVI century that extensive voyages of famous explorers and their practical knowledge helped to overcome the conservative attitude of the clergy. A revival of art and science led to the development of geography as well. The shape of the earth was acknowledged as spherical and many facts about its dimensions were found by scientists. In this connection the expeditions of several Russian explorers are mentioned, among them Bellingshausen and Lazarev, the discoverers of the Antarctic.

Card 1/2

KOSHELEVSKIY, D.I., red.; KURAZHKOVSKAYA, Ye.A., red.; PLATONOV, G.V.,
red.; SOLOV'YEV, A.I., red.; KHAIN, V.Ye., red.; KAPLIN, P.A.,
red.; CHISTYAKOVA, K.S., tekhn.red.

[Philosophical problems of natural science] Filosofskie voprosy
estestvoznaniia. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk.univ. Vol.3. [Geological
and geographical sciences] Geologo-geograficheskie nauki. 1960.
468 p. (MIRA 13:10)

(Geology)

(Geography)

KOSHELEVSKIY, D.I.

"Philosophical problems in natural science. Vol. 3. Geology and geography." Reviewed by D.I. Koshelevskii. Geog. i khoz. no.9: 81 '61.

(Geology)

(Geography)

(MIRA 14:11)

SOV/126-6-4-31/34

AUTHORS: Koshelevskiy, R. M., Orlov, L. G. and Utevskiy, L.M.

TITLE: On the Causes of Appearance of "Austenite" Lines on Electron Diffraction Patterns of Ferritic Specimens
(O prichinakh poyavleniya liniy "austenita" na elektronogrammakh ferritnykh obraztsov)

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1958, Vol 6, Nr 4, pp 764-765 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: To establish the causes of this phenomenon a series of heats were produced using electrolytic iron which was preliminarily purified in hydrogen. In a vacuum high frequency furnace pure iron and binary, ternary and quaternary alloys of iron with (up to 2%) Cr, (up to 2%) Mn, (up to 2%) Ni, (up to 1%) Mo, 0.4% Si, 0.1% P, 0.1% Sn were used. It can be seen from the reproduced photographs, Fig.1, that none of the obtained electron diffraction patterns contained "austenite" lines, not even after carburising and nitriding. Only introduction into the alloys and into the pure iron of 0.1% Cu resulted in an appearance on the electron diffraction patterns of continuous, bright, slightly blurred lines of the face centred cubic lattice with a

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period of 3.62 Å, Fig.2. The authors assume that copper, from the section of the specimens dissolved during etching, deposits on the specimen and covers it a thin layer. To verify this assumption, a specimen of a pure alloy of iron (without copper addition), for which electron diffraction patterns show only the lines of the α -phase, were etched electrolytically under conditions which were standard for the given case in an electrolyte of a 1N solution of KCl saturated with citric acid; preliminarily copper was etched with the same solution. The electron diffraction pattern from the surface of the specimen showed, in addition to the lines of α -iron, very clear characteristic (austenite) lines. If the etching is prolonged with such a copper saturated electrolyte, the specimen becomes coated with a reddish layer of copper which can be seen by the naked eye and the electron diffraction pattern will show only copper lines, Fig.3. Deposition of copper onto the specimen will take place even if a positive potential of 10 to 12 V is applied to it and

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the more so in the case of chemical etching. Spectral analysis of specimens of pure iron and of alloys, the electron diffraction patterns of which do not show copper lines, show only traces (less than 0.01%) of "austenite". Thus, it was established that during etching of iron specimens containing even slight quantities of copper (hundredths of a percent) it can deposit on the surface of the specimen and then show up on the electron diffraction pattern at a rate depending on the content of copper in the specimen and in the etching solution. The lattice period, determined by electron diffraction, for copper deposited on the specimen surface, equalled in every case 3.62 \AA . Massive specimens of copper have a period of 3.65 \AA , which is in agreement with the data of Shishakov and Pinsker (Refs 6 and 7), although they differ from the values determined by X-ray diffraction. It can be considered proved that there are no inter-layers of austenite (except for the ordinary residual austenite) in specimens of low carbon steel. Even if as a result

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of internal adsorption above A_{c3} the inter-crystallite zones become enriched with alloying elements, they do not become enriched to a sufficient extent to conserve inter-layers of high alloy austenite during subsequent slow cooling (or in the case of high temperature tempering) along the boundaries of the original austenitic grains. There are 3 figures and 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 5 English.

(Note: This is a condensed translation)

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov TsNIICHM
(Institute of Metallography and Metal Physics
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SUBMITTED: May 9, 1957

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BORISENKO, V.G.; ZAYDMAN, I.D.; KOSHELEVSKIY, R.M.

Effect of conditions of cold rolling on the magnetic properties
of transformer steel. Stal' 23 no.1:65-67 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Zavod "Zaporozhstal".
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Steel—Magnetic properties)

BORISENKO, V.G.; KOSHELEVSKIY, R.M.; VAYNSHTOK, M.I.

Refining transformer steel during heat treatment. Stal' 23 no.1:81-84
Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Zavod "Zaporozhstal".
(Annealing of metals)

(Steel--Metallography)

NEVEL'SON, M.I.; NIKITIN, A.I.; YANISHEVSKIY, V.V.; BOYKO, G.G.; KUZNETSOV,
N.I.; BULANOVA, I.A.; GORSHKOV, V.I.; KATSMAN, I.A.; KUKAYEVA, YE.V.;
RYZHOVA, V.V.; TUROBOVA, V.I.; CHEREDEYEVA, Ye.M.; KOSHELKIN, M.V.

Development of highly efficient ventilator models ORGRES operating
according to a 0.68-161° system for electric power plants. Prem.
energ. 18 no.7:8-9 JI '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Electric power plants—Electric equipment)
(Fans, Electric)

Koshelkina, Z. V.
USSR/ Geology - Paleontology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 39/53

Authors : Koshelkins, Z. V., and Tuchkov, I. I.

Title : The age of the Aucellian horizon of the Verkhoyansk mountain range

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/4, 801-803, Jun 1, 1955

Abstract : Geological and lithologic data are presented on the age of the Aucellian horizon of the Verkhoyansk mountains and their deposits. Six references: 5 USSR and 1 Franch (1842-1954).

Institution :

Presented by: Academician N. S. Shatskiy, January 17, 1955

KOSHELKINA, Z. V.

Koshelkina, Z. V.

"The stratigraphy and conchiliofauna of the Jurassic deposits of the Vilyuy valley and of the Verkhoyansk regional depression." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Geological Prospecting Inst imeni S. Ordzhonikidze. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Geologicomineralogical Sciences).

Knizhnaya letopis'
No. 21, 1956. Moscow.

KOSHELIKINA, Z.V.

Stratigraphy of Jurassic sediments in the Vilyuy Lowland and
Verhoyansk frontal trough. Trudy MGRI 33:89-100 '58.
(MIRA 12:12)

(Vilyuy Lowland--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Verhoyansk range--Geology, Stratigraphic)

3 (5)

AUTHOR:

Koshelkina, Z. V.

SOV/20-127-3-47/71

TITLE:

New Data on the Stratigraphy of Jurassic Deposits in the
Drainage Areas of the Rivers Molodo and Syungyuyude

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 3, pp 641-644 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author gives a detailed and precise description of the stratification of Jurassic sediments along the river Molodo (eastern surroundings of the Anabarskiy Massif), which were investigated by Ya. G. Lifits and N. I. Yungarov (1957). The description is based on respective investigations of the cross sections and the composition of fossil species. A description was equally given of the masses further south on the river Motorchun. The suites and their names proposed by the scientists mentioned are not in accordance with the rules of stratigraphic nomenclature so that they cannot be used any longer in geological mapping. These suites are so similar to one another as far as their lithographic composition is concerned that they can hardly be distinguished under field conditions without knowledge of the most essential faunal complexes. The Lower Jurassic is divided by the author into two stages: D o m e r s k i y (J₁d) and T o a r s k i y (J₁tr). Accordingly, the Middle

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